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The argument moves—must move—in the field of hypothesis; but there is good anthropological warrant for each step taken. The pragmatic test is fully satisfied: and what can theorist hope for more?

P. E. WINTER.

The Problems of Philosophy, by HARALD HÖFFDING. Translated by Galen M. Fisher, with a preface by William James. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1905. Price \$1.50.

This book is not, as perhaps might be expected from the title, an exposition of the problems of philosophy, if such exposition implies simply a discussion of the philosophical views held by other men. It is rather, as James calls it in the preface, the philosophical testament of the author. And as such it contains his *credo*, along with much acute comment upon contemporary philosophical thinking. But while this intimate character of the book gives interest to it, it is not on that account easy. On the contrary, it requires considerable philosophical training to follow the discourse. Consequently, the book is not likely to be useful to young philosophical readers; it is in no sense an introduction to philosophy.

After a short introduction, the four fundamental problems of philosophy (the problem of consciousness, the problem of knowledge, the problem of being, and the problem of values) are, in turn, considered. The philosophical attitude of the author is designated critical monism. This position is described as striving to "maintain the thought of unity without dogmatizing." It seems to arise from the conviction that the quest for unity and connectedness in experience is forever opposed by discontinuity, and that all accounts of reality must necessarily result in an irrational remainder. The common problem of the book is the relation of continuity and discontinuity; it crops out in each of the four chapters. For instance, in the problem of consciousness, the discontinuous is met with in different mental states and in different individual minds. This discontinuity cannot, however, be transcended (as some writers propose) by a reduction of psychology to physiology. Höffding's own attitude in this instance is that, although the discontinuity is apparent, it nevertheless may not be real, since we can never be sure that analysis has gone to the bottom of the matter. And, furthermore, he seems to favor the notion of a potential psychical energy. In the case of the problem of knowledge, there is again a discrepancy between the principles of knowledge and the being which they strive to render. In this instance, there is an irrational remainder in three forms: in the relation of quality and quantity, in the relation of time to the causal concept, and in the relation between subject and object. Likewise in the case of the cosmological and of the ethical problem, continuity seems an impossible achievement. The problems can never be solved; but in the attempt new thought arises.

H. C. STEVENS.

La femme criminelle, par C. GRANIER. Bibliothèque biologique et sociologique de la femme, No. 12, 1906. pp. ix., 468. Price Fr. 4.

This little work on the female criminal is, within its limits, sanely conceived and temperately written. The limits are of two kinds: the size set for the volumes of the Library, and the assignment of volumes on psychology and prostitution to other authors. It is doubtful whether a reviewer has the right to complain of the plan and scope of the work he is reviewing, and libraries of small, uniform volumes are at present in fashion, especially in France. But it must be said that no adequate idea of the female criminal can be obtained without a study of female individual psychology and a study of prostitution, with its conditions and consequences; and, in the writer's judgment,

the reading of three or four small books as against one large one promises no saving of time, while the sectioning of the material may very well lead to artificial boundary lines. An intelligent study of the volume before us is further hindered by the fact that the text is divided up into short, unnamed paragraphs, to which the headings of the analytical table of contents do not correspond; so that it is difficult to decide when one has reached the end of a certain subject, or whether an apparently novel paragraph is merely an excursus within an extended argument. Some of the illustrations are excellent: others are badly reproduced, and of some it may be questioned whether they were not inserted as an after-thought, in order to comply with the Library's demand for an illustrated work.

The first part of the book deals with general criminology: with the statistical differences between male and female criminality, with the influences which favor criminality among women, with the characteristic signs of the female delinquent, and with the question of a criminal type. The second part treats of special criminology, under the headings of maternal, sexual, acquisitive and collective criminality. The third discusses the status of the female criminal before the law, and the attitude of modern society to the question of the punishment of female offenders. The author concludes that "les attributs sexuels irréductibles présentent une différence assez importante pour justifier, en dehors de tout autre argument, l'inégalité de traitement devant la justice pénale."

It may be repeated that the temper of the book is sane and moderate; M. Granier writes from full knowledge of his subject and without bias. He might, perhaps, have avoided to some degree the jerkiness of style referred to above; he can hardly be held responsible for the division of material among the volumes of the Library.

M. W. WISEMAN.

Feeling Psychologically Treated, and Prolegomena to Psychology, by D. J. SNIDER. Sigma Publishing Co., St. Louis, 1905. pp. cxxxii, 402. Price \$1.50.

It appears, from the advertisements inserted in this volume, that Dr. Snider is the author of twenty-six books, has a twenty-seventh in preparation, and two others in view. Moreover, the list terminates with an 'over,' which induces the reader to turn the leaf: whereupon he comes upon a blank page, presumably to be filled in the not too distant future.

The reviewer must confess that he was ignorant of all this literary activity until the present work came to his notice. And, if he is to judge from it, he cannot recommend the author as a safe guide in psychological matters. Dr. Snider's position would seem to be that of a panpsychism, strongly tinctured by mysticism; and his method is that of minute logical articulation, such as one finds in the *Erfahrungsseelenlehre* of the eighteenth century. There is evidence that he has read such authorities as Wundt and James, and there are shrewd and suggestive *aperçus* scattered through the text. But the reader who hopes to gain from the book an acquaintance with the affective problems that are now in the forefront of psychological discussion will, most assuredly, come away disappointed.

M. W. WISEMAN.

Leitfaden der physiologischen Psychologie in 15 Vorlesungen, von TH. ZIEHEN. G. Fischer, Jena, 1906. pp. viii., 280. Price, in paper, Mk. 5; bound, Mk. 6.

I have, unfortunately, been able to compare this new edition of Professor Ziehen's *Physiological Psychology*, not with the sixth edition,